

LOCATION INFORMATION ERASE ON SIM CARDS

Cross Reference to Related Applications

The present application claims priority to Provisional Application 60/237,440,
5 filed on October 3, 2000, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to wireless networks and more specifically
10 to a system and method of erasing location information on a SIM card in a mobile telephone.

2. Discussion of Related Art

In a Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) system, mobile phones use subscriber identifier modules (SIMs) associated with the mobile phone to store data.
15 The SIM may be a check card or a plastic piece about 1cm square that may be plugged into the mobile phone. The SIM enables a user to insert the SIM into any mobile phone and use that phone with the user's account. Typically, the type of data stored includes the personal identification number for the user, lists of the optional functionality of the SIM, redial numbers, charges for time increments of phone use, subscriber data, secure
20 data transmission parameters, roaming data and public land mobile network (PLMN) data. The present disclosure is directed to the use of the roaming data with its associated location information on the SIM card.

The SIM card is illustrated in FIG. 1. The wireless device 10 may be a GSM mobile phone or any other wireless device such as a personal digital assistance or
25 portable computer that uses a SIM card or a similar permanent or detachable data card the functions like a SIM card to store roaming data as described herein. The SIM card

can be either an ID-1 SIM 12 or a Plug-in SIM 14. The ID-1 SIM is a check card having a microchip or a plug-in card 14 that is about 1cm square. These descriptions and dimension are not meant to be limited but only serve to generally describe a SIM card. Most SIM cards have the same ability to be inserted into a wireless device 10 such as a mobile phone and operate to provide parameters and data to operate the wireless device 10. The wireless device 10 communicates through an air interface with a base station 16 and an associated wireless network 18. The details of such a network are known to those of skill in the art, therefore, they are not discussed more herein.

The PLMN data include the network color code (NCC), which is a three-bit-long code that identifies the PLMN. The NCC is part of the BSIC and is broadcast in the synchronization channel. Other PLMN parameters include the mobile country code (MCC), which is a three-digit identifier that uniquely identifies a country (not a PLMN) and the mobile network code (MNC) of the home PLMN.

The roaming data includes location updating status parameters for determining whether to update the location data, location area information (LAI), and the NCC of preferred PLMNs. The roaming data also includes a list of preferred PLMNs or service providers that the mobile phone should select if more than one service provider is available and the home PLMN is not found.

When a GSM mobile phone is powered on, the mobile phone needs to select a service provider. The current PLMN service provider is stored on the SIM card as part of the location information. The mobile phone checks the stored service provider in the location information upon power up before looking for the home service provider or another preferred service provider. If the mobile device finds a service provider using the PLMN service provider stored in the location information on the SIM, it will use that service provider.

The approach of first searching at power up for a service provider using the service provider stored on the SIM card causes several problems. First, suppose the user's previous use of the mobile phone was with a roaming service provider outside of the home-use area and the next power up by the user is in his or her home PLMN. In this scenario, if the roaming service provider also provides service in the home service area of the mobile user, the mobile phone may register with the roaming service provider when it should register with the user's home service provider.

Second, as discussed above, part of the roaming data includes the NCCs of preferred PLMNs with which the mobile phone should register if the home PLMN is not available. If the user is roaming outside his or her home service area, and another more preferred service provider is listed in the roaming data, the mobile phone may still attain service from the service provider listed as the current service provider in the location information although that service provider is lower down or not even on the preferred service provider list.

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, there are drawbacks to the present system and method of searching for a service provider when a GSM mobile phone is powered up.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to address the deficiencies of the related art, the present invention is proposed for erasing the location information on SIM cards. The process of erasing the location information may occur on power up or during the power down routine, or under other circumstances. For example, a comparison may be made between the service provider stored in the location information and the home service provider or a preferred service provider. If the home service provider or a preferred service provider

is the service provider stored in the location information, then the location information would not be erased.

The present invention may take the form of a mobile phone, SIM card, method or medium storing a program for operating a series of steps for erasing part or all of the location information on a SIM card. An advantage of the present invention is to enable service providers to have some control in the service provider search routine.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of several embodiments of the invention with reference to the corresponding accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a SIM card associated with a GSM mobile phone;

FIG. 2 illustrates a wireless device with a SIM card installed;

FIG. 3 illustrates a power up routine for erasing location information on a SIM card;

FIG. 4 illustrates power down routine for erasing location information on a SIM card; and

FIG. 5 illustrates a routine to selectively erase location information on a SIM card.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention may be understood with reference to the drawings. First, we turn to FIG. 2, which illustrates a wireless device 50 for use with the present invention. The wireless device 50 comprises a receiving slot 20 for a SIM card 22. The SIM card communicates with wireless device circuitry 24 that includes a central processor, clock and tone, internal bus system and keyboard control. In addition, the

wireless device includes a microphone 46, voice encoder 24, channel encoding, interleaving and burst generation circuitry 26, a ciphering module 28, a modulation unit 30 and an amplification unit 32. The signal is then transmitted to a base station (not shown) via an antenna 42. The antenna 42 also receives signals and uses a demodulator 40, deciphering unit 38, channel decoder, de-interleaver and re-formating unit 36, and a voice decoding unit 34 to prepare received signals to provide to the user through a speaker 44. The system and method of the present invention may be programmed into the SIM card 22, programmed into the wireless device 50, provided via a recorded medium, or transmitted from a wireless network 18, for example, as shown in FIG. 1.

10 The specific hardware components as shown in FIG. 2 are not critical for the present invention. Any arrangement of internal components of a wireless device 50 may be used. The more important aspect of the invention is the operation of the hardware components to erase the information on the SIM card or on a similar component.

The present invention comprises different aspects of erasing location information from either the SIM 22 or other memory associated with the wireless device 50 in order to modify the first service provider the wireless device searches for on power up. The SIM 22 may have a first memory module and a second memory module for storing the various data necessary for its operation. It may further have other memory modules or storage locations for the various parameters, data or executable programs for operating routines according to the present invention. The location information may be any information associated with the most recent service provider used by the wireless device. Accordingly, the disclosure herein is not limited to the kind of location information normally associated with GSM networks.

In one aspect of the invention, the program that operates to erase location information may be stored on a recording medium associated with the use of a wireless device. Such a recording medium would comprise first memory that stores data

associated with location information, and second memory that stores a program executable to erase at least some of the data associated with a most recently used service provider. The first memory of the recording medium may further store data associated with a home service provider, a preferred service provider or a list of preferred service providers. The recording medium may also include the second memory that stores a program that erases at least some of the data when the most recently used service provider is not the home service provider or the preferred service provider. Such a recording medium may be a compact disk, floppy disk, computer chip, or other electronic recording means for storing a data erase routine according to the various aspects of the invention disclosed herein.

FIG. 3 shows a flow chart according to an embodiment of the invention. This aspect of the invention relates to the process occurring in the power up routine of the wireless device 50. According to this aspect of the invention, the power up routine begins (100) either by the user pressing the on button or some other means. During the power up routine, before the wireless device 50 begins looking for a service provider, the process involves erasing at least a portion of the location information (102) on the SIM. The location information includes at least in part the present or most recently used service provider.

Next, the routine chooses a service provider (104) by first looking to the location information for the most recently used service provider. Since the service provider listed in the location information has been erased, the routine next chooses a service provider (104) from the home service provider or a preferred service provider listed in the roaming data. In this manner, the home service provider may enhance its ability to direct its subscribers to particular roaming service providers.

FIG. 4 illustrates another aspect of the present invention in which at least some of the location information is erased during power off. As shown, as the power off

routine begins (110), the process involves erasing at least some of the location information (112). After the location information is erased, the power off routine is completed (114). As the normal power up routine (116) executes on the next power up, the routine chooses a service provider (118) by searching for a service provider in the location information in the SIM. However, no service provider will be listed so the power up routine proceeds to search for either the home service provider or a preferred service provider.

FIG. 5 illustrates another aspect of the present invention wherein the location information is selectively erased. In this process, either the power on or power off procedure begins (130). The routine compares the service provider stored in the location information with the home service provider and/or the list of preferred service providers in the roaming data (132). The comparison determines whether the service provider stored in the location information is the home service provider or one of the preferred service providers.

If the location information is not the home service provider or one of the preferred service providers, then at least some of the location information is erased (134). Then, the routine chooses the service provider according to its program (136). If step (130) involves the process shown in FIG. 5 being operated during a power off routine, then clearly step (136) is performed on the next power on routine executed by the user.

There are further variations to the routine outlined in FIG. 5. For example, when comparing the location information service provider to the home service provider and preferred service providers, a threshold value may be determined for the preferred service providers. In this case, suppose a list of four preferred service providers exists. Step 132 may involve determining whether the location information service provider is either the home service provider or one of the first two preferred service providers of the four listed preferred service providers. In that case, if the location information service

provider is not the home or one of the first two preferred service providers, then the location information is erased (even though the location information service provider may be one of the third or fourth listed preferred service provider).

Furthermore, step (132) in FIG. 5 may also be modified to check only if the
5 location information service provider is the home service provider, and if it isn't, then step (132) will erase the location information. The effect of the various aspects of the present invention is to use the concept of erasing the location information fully or in part to take advantage of the service provider search routine of the wireless device. In this manner, the wireless device can be directed more efficiently to an acceptable service
10 provider. Thus, there may be other aspects of the invention not disclosed or discussed here involving ways of erasing the location information or other stored service provider information to take advantage of the service provider search routines. Any and all such modifications of this basic idea are considered as within the scope of the present disclosure.

15 Although the above description may contain specific details, they should not be construed as limiting the claims in any way. Other configurations of the described embodiments of the invention are part of the scope of this invention. For example, many of the embodiments are disclosed as being associated with the GSM system and SIM cards. However, other wireless networks with various wireless devices may also
20 store the current or most recent service provider in a memory unit. The present invention therefore may be applicable to any device that searches for a service provider in generally the same manner as is described herein. Furthermore, any functional language provided herein is only meant to describe how the invention may work and is not meant to limit the claims or be used as substitute function in a doctrine of
25 equivalents analysis. Accordingly, the appended claims and their legal equivalents should only define the invention, rather than any specific examples given.